

## The Calumet News

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MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1914.

### WILSON TURNS DEAF EAR TO BUSINESS.

President Wilson is going ahead with his anti-trust program despite the desire of business generally that Congress adjourn and give the country a chance to recover from a depression which has affected many industrial and commercial activities.

He says the campaign against the administration's anti-trust bills will have no effect upon him. Congress, he expects, will remain in session until that legislation is disposed of.

The president makes the direct charge that sentiment in favor of the postponement of the anti-trust program has been created by "certain interests" and has been the cause of the "psychological confusion" of which he recently spoke. He also charges that these interests are working up a widespread sentiment in favor of the freight rate increase asked by the railroads of the interstate commerce commission.

The president would have the people believe that there are no real material reasons why business is depressed, that the situation is the result of a state of mind.

But the fact remains that business, generally speaking, is merely waiting for a chance to get ahead. The new tariff and the uncertainty as to what Congress will do next are the chief causes of this slackening up.

Fear of legislation which will endanger investments makes capital timid. There has been a great slowing down. This lack of confidence affects the whole country.

No business asks that Congress shut up shop and go home, that it may bring about at least a partial recovery.

It is natural that business should express its views on matters affecting industry and commerce without being pointed to as an enemy of the public welfare. There is no crime in trying to get the people and Congress to see the situation from its point of view.

Definitely rules the waves, but the submarines do not do any fighting at sea.

For a year the Huerta government has been toppling, juggling from information from army and navy headquarters. That the old Indian seems able to withstand many another toppling.

### THE "PURE CLOTHES" BILL.

"Pure clothes" may not mean as much as it once did a few years ago. Representative Manning is trying to get a favorable committee report on a bill he introduced last year requiring manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of various sorts of clothing to label their products so that the consumer shall know precisely what he is getting. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

Mr. Manning has been sounding the alarm among the business men who will be chiefly affected by such a measure, and he says that they are generally in favor of it. He says that the bill is a pure business measure, and that the manufacturers and jobbers are the ones who will be chiefly affected by it. He says that the bill is a pure business measure, and that the manufacturers and jobbers are the ones who will be chiefly affected by it.

## The Hands That Wield the Shovel

(Coal shovel, of course) may not rule the world, but they do a lot toward making you comfortable.

For instance, through you may be sizzling right now, you will have a pleasant feeling of future well-being when you hear the coal go tumbling down the chute.

You are going to be ready for the days to come and don't let anybody tell you that it isn't going to be cold some day. This is the good old Copper Country and you can bet on it that one of these days you'll WISH you were warm.

## The M. Van Orden COMPANY

Houghton Laurium

### Political Gossip

ered labels telling whether a piece of goods is "all wool," "all silk" or "mixed goods."

We shall undoubtedly get legislation covering this field. It is merely a question of time when both the trade and the public will demand it unequivocally. The method has worked so well with foodstuffs that nobody would think of abandoning it; it is just as sensible to apply it to wearing apparel, where the chances of fraud or mistake are just as great. Common honesty, which is coming to dominate every branch of business, demands it. The demand will doubtless be given special force by the knowledge that as Mr. Murdoch says a very large proportion of what is now sold as "silk" is cotton treated with preparation, and a certain magnifying treatment of cotton and an inferior linen produces a "finer" than even the experienced housewife cannot tell from the pure article.

The troops at Vera Cruz also are watching.

While the Colonel is in London this good old nation is enjoying a soothing nap.

### THE INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE IN COLORADO.

The industrial trouble in Colorado is more than a fight between employer and employee; more than a conflict between powerful corporations on one side and a powerful union on the other, says the Trinidad Chronicle-News. It is a fight of Socialism and anarchy and lawless radicalism against organized and established government and the constitutional right of individuals to own property and conduct their business in the way they see fit within the law.

Colorado has been made the battleground for the struggle that was precipitated in the hope of giving Socialism and anarchy a better foothold. The dispossessed—the element that would destroy the established industries if that element cannot control those industries; would overthrow civil government; drive out the forces of law and order, and turn the state over to an organization of men who have pursued relentlessly, unlawfully and feloniously a policy of rule or ruin.

It is a conspiracy of men to wrest Colorado from the control of the people and to make of the state a place where only such men as Upton Sinclair, Charles Meyer, Bill Hayward and radicals of that type will be content to live.

Those people who think the American system of public schools in danger should be induced to indulge in a more serious think. The rock of ages is no safer than our invaluable public school system.

### WE DRINK SOME COFFEE IN THIS COUNTRY.

During the year 1913 the United States imported \$22,529,493 pounds of coffee, having an entry value of nearly \$12,000,000.

To the average reader this may not appear very startling, but a little calculation will bring to mind the significance of these figures.

One pound of finely ground coffee will make no less than three gallons of a reasonably strong beverage. Our 1913 imports therefore made at least 67,587,497 gallons.

A standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches, or put into a little differently, would fill a cylindrical coffee pot seven inches in diameter and six inches high. The coffee imported in 1913 would therefore fill a cylinder seven inches in diameter and 242,188 miles high. Could such a cylinder be erected it would be necessary to take care not to build it in the direction of the earth's axis, for that would place the average distance from our planet being but 238,855 miles, it might knock off from the top of our extended coffee pot some 2,328 miles. Were the cylinder movable and the base well anchored however, it might topple over and scrap itself nearly ten times around the earth at the equator.

All of which is mentioned merely to show that we drink some coffee in this country.

Over two-thirds of the coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil. Our imports from that country in 1913 amounted to something over 625,000,000 pounds, having a value at the ports of entry of \$12,420,430. It is no doubt owing to this fact that the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C., publishes in its latest descriptive pamphlet on Brazil an interesting sketch of coffee and its cultivation. In this account it is stated that coffee derives its name from the city of Kaffa in Abyssinia, in which country it is believed that the coffee tree originated.

A Portuguese, Joao Alberto Castello Branco, is said to have planted the first coffee tree in Rio de Janeiro in 1728, and from this small beginning has developed the greatest industry of the country, for Brazil, thanks to climate, soil, and similar factors, has become the greatest coffee producer of the world.

Doctor Anna Shaw says that no woman obeys her husband and that it is positively wicked to use the word obey in the marriage contract. The Doctor herself is unmarried, but she has performed a number of marriage services, she says, always "refusing to permit the bride to make such a crazy promise," and her marriages she is convinced have turned out successful. The Doctor is rather "advanced" on the subject; but everybody is familiar with the fact that avowals which unmarried people make regarding their conclusions on marriage often are amusingly inconsistent with their acts.

### THE TARIFF AND BUSINESS.

The New York World is generally recognized as a Democratic newspaper. Under the heading "Business is Rotten," the World prints a communication signed "World Reader," which opens with the declaration that "there is nothing psychological about the con-

### Political Gossip

Although Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris has not formally announced he will be a candidate for re-election, his friends in the copper country are busily engaged in circulating petitions, asking that his name be placed on the primary ballots for the Democratic nomination. About a dozen of these petitions are in circulation in the copper country and they are being freely signed.

The democratic county committee, at a meeting in the Douglass House last evening, accepted the resignation of John W. Black as county chairman and elected John D. Cuddihy of Calumet in his stead. Mr. Black was tendered a vote of thanks for his excellent work for the party during his term of office and his resignation was the subject of general regret.

Frank C. Condon, village attorney of South Range, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for the state legislature from the second district. Mr. Condon is a former city attorney of Hancock and for four years he represented his ward on the Hancock city council. He is popular in the lower end of the county and because of his political strength, it is unlikely that he will be opposed on the republican ticket.

It is announced on good authority that in case former Gov. Chase S. Osborn decides to become a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in the August primaries, the man who will manage his campaign will be Gilman M. Dame, of Northport. Mr. Dame was appointed state dairy and food commissioner by Gov. Osborn when he took office in 1911, and served two years. He is a close personal friend of Mr. Osborn, who has paid several visits to his Benzle county farm.

With five candidates in the race for the republican nomination for governor, something interesting is bound to happen before the primaries have taken place August 25, says Frank M. Sparks in the Grand Rapids Herald. Alex J. Grosbeck and Fred C. Martindale are both from Detroit and the big battle here will be for the control of Wayne county.

Washington I. Gardner, of Albion, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., looks to the veterans of the Civil war for the nucleus of his organization.

George E. Ellis of Grand Rapids banks upon his strength with organized labor and the fact that he is a western Michigan man and believes western Michigan is entitled to consideration for the foundation upon which he will build his house.

Chase S. Osborn has but to point to two years which he served as governor of Michigan to find plenty of material upon which to base his campaign. "Look at your tax receipts," will be a strong card in his deck, while of course all over the state he has countless friends.

If all five remain in the field until the finish we may look for a campaign which will stand the state on edge before the votes are counted.

### "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

- 1815—Duke of Brunswick killed at the battle of Quatre Bras, in which the British and allies met the French with indecisive results.
- 1819—Earthquakes in India resulted in the loss of thousands of lives.
- 1845—The Texas congress accepted the terms of annexation to the United States.
- 1863—Confederate cavalry under Gen. Jenkins entered Chambersburg, Pa.
- 1866—Austria declared war against Prussia.
- 1866—Steamship Drummond Castle wrecked on French coast, with loss of 256 lives.
- 1898—American squadron under Admiral Sampson shelled the forts at Santiago.
- 1900—Elbe-Trave Canal opened at Lubeck by the German Emperor.
- 1904—Assassination of General Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland.
- 1906—The president signed the Oklahoma and Arizona statehood bills.

VERTIN BROS. & CO.  
Entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Silk and Novelty Suits at \$12.50. Value up to \$35.00. Vertin Bros. & Co., Cloak Dept., 2nd floor.  
Advertisement. 16

Fernand de Turckheim recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday in Montreux, France.

Sample lot of Blue Serge Suits, \$15.00 values, for \$5.45. Vertin Bros. & Co., Cloak and Suit Dept., 2nd floor.  
Advertisement. 16

dition of business," and closes as follows:

Of three small factories which I have, as their sales agent, kept busy for the past five or more years, one has closed entirely and two are barely able to run at less than half time. This is, of course, a small matter, yet it goes to show the general conditions. Another feature of the inactivity is that within the past year thousands of import sales agents have opened offices in this city, and large import commission firms have added thousands of foreign agencies to their accounts. This pressure of foreign competition in all lines of merchandise is felt more severely just because general trade is so dull.

If the World and World readers are to be accredited with any bias on the subject of the tariff it might be supposed to lean to the side of free trade; yet here is testimony from the World's columns of foreign competition coming into the United States and closing American factories. From this it is natural to set down Democratic tariff legislation as one of the reasons why "business is rotten."

## WHY MEXICO HATES AND FEARS THE UNITED STATES

Before the First War With the Southern Republic the United States and Mexico Were Almost Equal in Size

Never since Mexico became an independent republic in 1821 has there been anything except "bad blood" between that nation and the United States. The history of their international intercourse is a continuous round of strained diplomatic relations, border squabbles, wars and warlike demonstrations. Even before Mexican independence the Spanish colonial government viewed the United States with distrust, and the United States found many pretexts to dispute with Mexico.

Mexicans today believe Uncle Sam covets an overlordship over their nation. Mexico, when it won independence from Spain, was twice its present area and equal in size to the United States of that day. Every foot of territory it has lost has gone to the United States. In recent years certain interests in the United States have clamored openly for further annexation of the state of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California. Thus, Mexicans reason, Uncle Sam having once halved their nation, seeks to do so again. In their eyes the "Gringos" are land hungry and history for a hundred years seems to prove their sight.

An Early Claim on Texas.  
When Louisiana was purchased in 1803 the United States claimed Texas as a part of that territory. That claim hung fire until Florida was ceded in 1819, when, as a part of Florida's purchase price, the claim was dropped. In the meantime there had been the Burr expedition of 1807, which received much popular support. A picturesque adventure in the eyes of lively American youths on the frontier was that of despoiling the despised "Gringos."

When Mexico won its independence it also acquired a healthy quarrel with the United States. The southwestern states always looked upon Texas as rightfully our property. American colonization, forbidden by Spain, began

with a rush in 1822. A party of American frontiersmen settled near Nacogdoches in 1826, about sixty miles from the Louisiana line, and established the "Fredonia Republic." It was short-lived and never recognized, but added fuel to the smoldering fire of anti-Americanism in Mexico.

Mexico Refused to Sell Texas.  
By this time Uncle Sam was trying to buy Texas. Mexico refused. At length further colonization was forbidden. Americans, however, continually slipped across the border. Stephen Austin had inherited his father's concessions of 1821. He openly espoused the cause of the United States. Texas ports were closed. Austin went to the capital in 1832 to protest. He was imprisoned. Three years later Mexico attempted to collect taxes in Texas by force. Texas, under Sam Houston and Col. James Bowie, revolted. American youths flocked across the border to their aid.

The massacre of the Alamo aroused Texas. A republic was proclaimed which the United States soon recognized, other nations following. Santa Anna, the Mexican president, was captured and agreed to use his influence with the Mexican congress to grant Texas independence, the Texas boundary "not to extend further than the Rio Grande." But Mexico never surrendered its claim to Texas.

For nine years Texas remained a republic. Texas and Americans were the same in Mexican eyes. Border warfare continued without interruption. Texans invaded New Mexico in 1841. President Mirabeau B. Lamar asserted the expedition had no authority. In 1842 a Capt. Warfield, carrying a Texas commission, led a party of Americans in an attack on a Mexican caravan just south of the Arkansas River in western Kansas. Col. Shively, a Texas, with an American command, defeated Gen. Arriola, governor of New Mexico

in Colorado soon after. Raids and attacks were the rule from Matamoros to the Arkansas.

War Followed Annexation.  
With affairs in this shape Texas was annexed to the United States. War became inevitable. Texas claimed its boundary was the Rio Grande. Mexico claimed the Rio Nueces. The intervening strip of land was reputedly very valuable. The present Panhandle of Texas, western extension of Oklahoma and a corner of Kansas were also disputed. Soon after annexation the United States assembled its warships in Mexican waters and sent Gen. Zachary Taylor with a small army to occupy the disputed territory. Mexico issued a proclamation to the nations of the world, laying the blame for hostilities on the United States. In the meantime it had been making every preparation to wrest Texas from Uncle Sam in case of war. There was not so much difference in the two republics then. Both were about equal in area. The United States had approximately twice the population.

Early in 1846 Gen. Taylor moved his army up the Rio Grande. April 24 Gen. Arista, commanding the Mexican forces opposite, sent him a communication which said he "considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." That same day a detachment of American dragoons encountered a body of Mexican troops in the disputed territory and a fight ensued. Sixteen of the Americans were killed and the remainder captured. May 13 President Polk announced that the two nations were at war.

Mexico Regretted the War.  
The result of that war was disastrous to Mexico. Half its lands were taken from it. All of the present California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, nearly all of Arizona and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma were lost. In 1853 a further slice was taken known as the Gadsden Purchase, and added to Arizona. This was to provide a road to the California gold fields. The United States paid Mexico \$10,000,000 for it, and demanded as "boot" the cancellation of \$7,000,000 in claims Mexico held against it.

During a revolution in 1859 Uncle Sam again obtained concessions from Mexico. This time a trade route and canal rights across Tehuantepec. President Buchanan asked congress for money to fortify this route. To Mexico's relief the money was refused. In 1867 the United States saved Mexico

from becoming a French dependency by ordering Napoleon to remove his troops supporting Maximilian. Mexico was grateful, although now agitators say we did it only because we hoped ultimately to get Mexico ourselves.—Kansas City Star.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
Weather Bureau,  
Charles F. Marvin, Chief,  
DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN,  
Houghton, Michigan, Tuesday, June 16, 1914.

Station.	Temp.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Weather.
Alpena.....	40 -4 n w	12	00	Clear
Buffalo.....	48 -10 n	14	00	Clear
Chicago.....	52 -4 n e	10	00	Clear
Duluth.....	54 13 w	12	00	Clear
Escanaba.....	36 0 w	6	00	Clear
Green Bay.....	42 -8 w	4	00	Clear
Houghton.....	44 14 n w	8	00	Clear
Milwaukee.....	46 -14 n	4	00	PLCldy
New Orleans.....	76 2 w	6	00	Clear
New York.....	54 2 n w	48	12	Clear
Port Arthur.....	40 0 s w	8	00	Clear
St. Paul.....	54 0 s w	4	00	Clear
San Fran.....	50 -2 w	6	00	Cloudy
Washington.....	60 -4 n	20	00	Clear
Winnipeg.....	52 8 s w	8	00	PLCldy

Weather Forecast  
(Till 7 P. M. Wednesday)  
Copper Country: Tonight fair, Wednesday fair and warmer.

Weather Conditions.  
The crest of the field of high pressure noted over the Dakotas yesterday morning has moved eastward and is now centered on the west shore of Lake Michigan; and while the barometer has fallen somewhat over the northern Rocky Mountains, it is still normal or above over all northern sections from the Lake Region and Ohio Valley west to the Pacific coast. Kansas and Missouri and in the extreme Northwest. A storm of considerable energy is centered off the New England coast and high winds and rain are reported. Fair weather will continue in this vicinity during the next 36 to 48 hours, with a tendency to warmer Wednesdays. Gentle to moderate variable winds will become southerly.

H. B. COWDRICK,  
Official in Charge.

### TO THE PUBLIC:

THE State of New York, through its Department of Insurance, has completed the examination of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which it is required by law to make every three years. The Chief Examiner, in concluding the report, said:

"The treatment by this Company of its policy-holders in the prompt payment of their claims, in the voluntary payment of millions of dollars in bonuses, and in its social welfare work—are features of the Company's business which deserve commendation."

The Superintendent of Insurance, the Hon. William Temple Emmet, in approving the report, wrote an extended review from which we make extracts:

### THE COMPANY'S GROWTH AND MANAGEMENT.

"The administrative officers of the Company \* \* \* have so increased the assets of the Company as to make these equal the resources of many states and even nations. They have at the same time steadily cheapened the cost of insurance to policy-holders, both by direct means and by the distribution of bonuses."

[The report shows that the Company has given back \$35,367,293 in bonuses to industrial policy-holders in nineteen years.]

"They have extended the Company's business to such an extent as to bring it into contact now with approximately one-eighth of the population of the United States."

[The number of policies outstanding December 31, 1913, was 13,957,748.]

"That this notable growth has involved no sacrifice of efficiency in the handling of administrative details, but, on the contrary, has been the direct result of constantly increasing efficiency, is shown by the comparatively small losses sustained by the Company in proportion to the large investments made."

### ITS POLICY-HOLDERS SATISFIED.

"The fact that the percentage of lapses due to the abandonment of their insurance by policy-holders is constantly decreasing, speaks eloquently to the same effect."

[The lapse ratio of industrial policies has decreased 31.7 per cent. in eight years.]

"This last mentioned development is perhaps the most convincing evidence which could be offered that the Company's policy-holders are, broadly speaking, very well satisfied indeed with what they get in return for the premiums they pay. A very remarkable showing altogether."

### ITS SOCIAL SERVICE.

"This Company waited for no changes in existing law before striking out as a pioneer among insurance companies along the pathway of social service on a huge scale."

"For years it has maintained for its policy-holders a nursing service upon a great scale; this has latterly become a veritable marvel of efficiency and practical helpfulness."

[Metropolitan nurses made 1,127,022 visits to sick policy-holders in 1913, for which the Company paid the bills.]

"Leaving out of consideration the mere numbers of those who have been directly benefited by these activities, I think that the example which the Metropolitan has set to other great business organizations by its early recognition of the new responsibilities attaching to all business enterprises which have attained a certain size, is one of the most beneficial of recent occurrences in the field of American business. For years it has through its publications upon the question of health conservation been serving multitudes of people as a sort of University of beneficial instruction upon this most important subject."

### ABREAST OF MODERN THOUGHT.

"This great institution, having so very recently been under our critical scrutiny and presenting so many admirable illustrations of what an efficient and enlightened modern business organization on a large scale can do in the way of keeping abreast of modern thought, seems to be in a position where I may properly use it as an illustration \* \* \* that private initiative and enterprise are at their best still capable of doing the finest possible work in fields from which, latterly, all the talk has been that these agencies should be compelled to retire."

Assets, \$447,829,229.00 Liabilities, \$414,244,327.51

Largest amount of insurance in force of any company in the world

\$2,816,504,462.00

## Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(Incorporated by the State of New York. Stock Company)

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, PRESIDENT  
1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK